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one system to be confined to the historic type of schools, the other to assume control over the new industrial or vocational schools, each system to be administered by a board independent of the other.

Professor Roman shows (pp. 340 ff) the error involved in the contention for a dual system by those Americans who cite, in support of their plea, alleged dual systems of educational control in the states of the German Empire, and concludes that the educational function of government in our states can be more efficiently discharged by a single school board, which shall include in its administrative duties the supervision of the coming vocational and continuation schools. The forms of government in Germany and in the United States are contrasted also with reference to their respective efficiency in making those educational adjustments which result in promoting the economic welfare of the two nations.

EDWARD F. BUCHNER.

Das Englische Prisenrecht. By CHARLES HENRY HUBERICH.
(Berlin: Carl Heymanns. 1915. Pp. viii, 135.)

A distinguished lawyer of wide repute who has practised in this and other countries as well as Germany, once professor of law in an American university, Dr. Huberich is extraordinarily fitted to fulfill the double task he has undertaken of writing an account of English prize law in German and an account of German prize law in English.

The present volume represents the first half of this task. It is a treatise on English prize law as developed up to the end of April, 1915 with special reference to the laws and to the decisions of British and colonial prize courts issued since the beginning of the European war. The development of the English rules through legislation and decree consists chiefly in the extension of the definition of contraband and in its stricter penalization, modified, however, to a note-worthy degree by exemptions, by special arrangements, and by markedly different treatment of Germany on the one hand and of Austria-Hungary and Turkey on the other. The reports of the decisions of the British colonial courts in Australia, India, South Africa and Egypt are particularly interesting and useful. These relate especially to the Suez convention, the status of Egypt, the presumption as to knowledge of the outbreak of hostilities by a ship equipped with wireless, to neutral property in use on board an enemy ship, to goods unladen but within the port limits, and to hostile goods on a British ship.

The value of the work is greatly heightened by the fact that the au-

thor has treated all questions from a purely legal point of view without permitting himself to enter the field of political discussion. The result is the production of a critical but apparently thoroughly impartial piece of work, in which the German bias that might possibly be anticipated is entirely lacking.

ROBERT T. CRANE.

Comparative Free Government. By JESSE MACY and JOHN W. GANNAWAY. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. Pp. xviii, 754.)

This book by Professors Macy and Gannaway, of Grinnell College, is one of the series of *Social Science Text-Books* edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin. By far the larger part of the book (549 pages) is devoted to American and English government. Forty-two pages are devoted to France, twenty-two to Germany, thirty-two to Switzerland, seven to the smaller states of Europe, and thirty-three to South America. The book closes with a chapter of ten pages on "Federation and Democracy."

The evident purpose of the authors has been to prepare a text-book for the college student just beginning the study of political science. They say in the preface: "The comparative study of government is particularly valuable for the student just beginning his work in political science." And again: "The authors of this book are firm in the belief that the basic course in political science should be comparative in nature."

Many instructors will, no doubt, prefer to begin their work in political science with a course based on a book covering the general principle of the subject, but a course based on a book "comparative in nature" would have some obvious advantages. It would be more concrete and more definitely informing. It is also probably true that the laws of political science would reveal themselves just as effectively in an indirect way.

On the whole, the authors have done their work well. The exposition is good and the material is well organized. The concrete analysis of governmental forms, however, is rather more satisfactory than the theory or the historical background.

The book impresses one at times as being somewhat thin and insubstantial. Professor Ogg's book on *The Governments of Modern Europe* is a magazine of facts, while the present volume sometimes tends in